

## TIRPITZ TELLS U.S. ENGLAND IS FALSE IN HER FRIENDSHIP

Warns Against Repeating 'Mistake' Germany Made in Trusting Too Much.

RECALLS THE ALABAMA

Says Britain Would Stand Idly By in Case of War With Japan.

DANGER IN COMPETITION

Asserts America Must Bear Consequences of Rivalry in Sea Commerce.

By RAYMOND SWING.  
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau.

Admiral von Tirpitz, one time Secretary of State for the Imperial Navy, and who was responsible for the German unrestricted submarine warfare, began to-day a series of articles in the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, headed "America and the World War." He says that the world war made America the greatest competitor of England and that America must bear the consequences. The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is now owned by Hugo Stinnes, the great industrial capitalist, who is conducting an active propaganda in his numerous newspapers to defeat the reparations settlement and to stir up friction between the Allies and the United States in the hope Germany would derive some benefit therefrom.

American, Not Anglo, Theory.

"If some Americans believe that this competition need not disturb the Anglo-American friendship, which is based on the theory that blood is thicker than water, they forget that this sentiment originated among the Americans and not among the English," Von Tirpitz says. "The clash of interests will grow until Americans will remember the time of the out-fitting of the Confederate ship *Alabama* in England. The rapid development of American industry is necessary for the development of a large merchant marine, just like that of Germany before the war. In a practical sense the Americans will not permit England to decide questions relating to the life and prosperity of American industry and commerce. A brotherhood of nations is a nice, beautiful idea, but Providence, until the present time, has made nations in competition the best aid to human progress. America, therefore, is compelled to protect her own interests—not by ideals but by real means."

Von Tirpitz asserts that since Germany's downfall the United States is without real friends and stands alone. He says that while England is momentarily the only dangerous commercial competitor of the United States, Japan is an economic, military and political adversary which America has in the Pacific. France, he asserts, is completely dependent on England and is of no political support to America.

"Washington's time has an independent France as England's adversary and America's ally," he continues. "Americans will find out a century after Washington whether President Wilson acted wisely in helping knock out the only independent maritime power which was unwilling and unable anywhere or anywhere to cross America's interests."

Admiral von Tirpitz says that when American and Japanese antagonism will explode is hard to judge. He expresses the hope that in the interest of the world war between them will be avoided. But he declares that in the background of such a conflict stands always the increasing antagonism between England and America.

Admiral von Tirpitz thinks that America, "a powerful, self-confident, youthful nation," underestimates England's strength, and says:

"The belief exists that the English and the Americans, united by a common language and by customs, will always remain friends, which sentiment enabled President Wilson to drive America into the war, but the United States has developed into a nation with a different psychology. American intellectual development is climbing high and the time is near when language will not bridge

the antagonism of interests. England's sobriety and unsentimental character only take realities into account."

Admiral von Tirpitz declares that England, being Japan's ally, provides most-urged by honest John Bull's loyal assurances, "whereby she appears the uninterested, peace loving friend of both the United States and Japan."

"She will continue to play the old part she has played effectively for centuries among European nations until the European continent is ruined and England only has a wish to blind herself to a Japanese ally and to wipe out the deep impression created by the powerful American fleet sent into the Pacific by President Roosevelt. Then England will be greatly irritated, but the political shrewdness of the English press prevented an expression of it. Instead, they were furious at Germany, whose navy prevented the sending of British ships which connection America understood."

"Militarily speaking, America is superior to Japan, but Japan is a warrior nation, and she is increasingly pursuing the aim to maintain the supremacy in East Asia which she acquired by the world war."

He declares that America would be at a great disadvantage in the Pacific Ocean should she be compelled to take the offensive in case of a conflict with Japan, who, he asserts, "is quietly awaiting the change, and who will be more increased should Japan succeed in taking the Hawaiian Islands by surprise."

"While England for the moment has only to consider America's commercial rivalry, yet the United States must contemplate the natural development of conflicting interests in the Pacific that will for the time being inevitably close the economic, military and political hostility of Japan. France, although still a factor in world politics, is of a secondary order, and so for the time being, and must inevitably be a political asset for the United States, as she was in Revolutionary days, when France was America's sea rival."

"When and in what manner the issue between the United States and Japan will be decided cannot be foreseen to-day," continues the Admiral, "but the interest of the whole world will be involved. But behind that conflict will always be a growing conflict between England and America, and the author of youth's power, America is prone to underestimate England's power. It is not America but England, with her numerous outposts acquired in the Pacific, and her bridgeheads advanced against other countries—even against the United States themselves—that rules the waves and rules the world. Such will be the case, though in a less degree, when America owns a strong navy. In a certain way the position of the United States will be the same as Germany's situation before the war."

England Victor on Seas.  
"It must further be considered," proceeded Admiral von Tirpitz, "that England has gained absolute supremacy in Europe; that her power covers all Africa, Mesopotamia and India, and that she now holds the keys to the Mediterranean, at Constantinople, the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. This control counterbalances the compactness of America's territory."

Von Tirpitz asserted that battleships won the world war and will win future wars. He reaffirmed his faith in above water craft, and declared that, strange enough, owing to the peculiarities of the war, the submarine had been given greater importance than was warranted by the facts.

England, Japan and the United States recognized the fact, he said, that in the world struggle for supremacy outside of Europe land forces would be secondary. He asserted such a struggle must necessarily be one of sea supremacy, but added that the sort of maritime forces to be constructed, in the light of the experiences of the latest war, was a great open question.

"There was no decisive action between opposing fleets during the world war," he said, "because, in misconceiving the political situation and poorly assessing the inherent power of the German fleet, the British Government did not risk it during the decisive first years of the conflict. When the favorable time for naval action was past, England had to suffer directly only from German submarine action against them she had no preparation."

"In reality, the war, so far as the sea was concerned, was won by the English high sea fleet, and the verdict could have been reversed only through battleships."

"There are fools in my country who reproach me with not having built hundreds of submarines at the outbreak of the war at the expense of battleship construction. These people forget that, although Robert Fulton built a submarine more than 100 years ago and set great hopes upon it as a weapon for fighting England, technical progress had not gone so far as to provide an effective long range boat at the opening of the conflict. Of long range boats, which alone mattered and which will matter even more in the future, Germany owned, as regards quantity and quality, more than the other navies of the world combined."

More important than the price of these lamps and shades is their distinction and their quality. But the fact that you can today buy them at 10% to 50% less does not lower their quality nor subtract from their distinction.

Furniture, too, of good line and fine making, at 10% to 25% less.

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## WOULD HAVE JAPAN EXPAND WESTWARD

Ought to Seek Her California in Siberia, Asserts John Hays Hammond.

FAVORS OUTLET TO TRADE

Sees Hope in Near Future of Russian Monarchy and Later Democracy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—John Hays Hammond, discussing the possibilities of expansion of Japanese activities in Siberia, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day that Japan should have an outlet for its population and trade.

He advocated sale by Russia to Japan of a tract in Siberia about the size of California. This territory is rich in iron and coal, badly needed by Japan, he added, and is climatically fitted for colonization.

Money Russia would receive for this tract, the committee was told, could be used to construct a railroad from Lake Baikal to some seaport in the vicinity of Peking. Such a road, he added, would aid materially in the development of China.

"I have always been in sympathy with Japan's ambitions in the Far East," the witness continued, "but she probably has overplayed her hand a bit in an effort to get a grip on mainland markets. Japan, however, never will dare use military force to keep other nations out of that territory."

Mr. Hammond said there is hope in the near future of a constitutional monarchy and later a democracy in Russia. He added that with "the Prussian pressure" on Russia removed "the pyramid" built up by the Bolsheviks would fall and then the "sane people" would be able to organize a better government.

The situation with respect to development of trade with Russia in the very near future was described by Mr. Hammond as hopeless. "I see nothing that would justify this country counting on any considerable business," he asserted. "Russia has nothing to sell. Russian industry is paralyzed."

PEKING, Feb. 16 (delayed).—The recent capture from the Chinese of the Mongolian city of Urga by a force of Russians and Mongols under Gen. Baron Michel Ungern-Sternberg is attributed by the authorities here to the desire of Russian reactionaries to obtain a base for operations against the Soviet Government in China, Siberia. The authorities deny the capture of the city was an effort by Mongolians to restore their autonomy, and it is alleged in those circles that Japan is furnishing Gen. Ungern-Sternberg's forces with munitions and funds.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER HURT.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 17.—William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, was seriously injured to-day while playing in a departmental cricket match. The injury was to his back.

Mr. Hughes has been Premier of Australia since 1915. He was born in Wales on September 25, 1854. He went to Australia in 1874. He is a devotee of cricket and rowing.

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## Disarmament Considered by Britain, Says Premier

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Premier Lloyd George, questioned in the House of Commons to-day as to whether the Government would take steps to approach the Washington and Tokio governments with a view to arranging a limitation of armaments, replied that the question was engaging the Government's earnest attention and that it would be premature to make any statement now.

## HARDING REPORTED TO BACK BIG NAVY

Continued from First Page.

and cherished policies for diplomatic devices put forward by gentlemen whose study and experience of international affairs were as insufficient as their assurance was great.

"America is even more powerful to-day than she was when the conference at Paris first met, but the American negotiators after March 4 will be confronted with the alternative of success or failure as certainly as were those who were sent to Paris."

"Here in America is the world's great reservoir of credit and fighting man power. At this time the fleet is the expression of that power. The full success of future negotiations may turn upon the decision of Congress."

"The completion of an American navy comparable with any other."

"It is not too much to say that the carrying out of our naval programme will stabilize international relations and make for a steady market abroad."

Senator Borah said in answer that he had not proposed that America should disarm while other nations armed; that he had sought only to obtain agreements for disarmament among all great naval powers.

Taking up, then, the reference to the foreign policy of the President-elect, Senator Borah said:

"The Senator from Illinois said that this might embarrass the President-elect. I have as profound a respect for the President as has the Senator from Illinois, and I have no desire to embarrass him. But now Congress in expressing its opinion on a matter that concerns Congress alone can embarrass the President. I am unable to understand. There is some mystery surrounding this embarrassment which I am unable to comprehend. My resolution only expresses the view of Congress that a conference on disarmament should be called. How can it embarrass the President if we record our view as to our programme? For the last eight years we have heard it said repeatedly that Congress was waiting on a nod from the White House. Congress has been accused of abdicating not only its judgment, but its functions."

"Let me say here with the utmost respect that I shall not abdicate my judgment in this chamber in the next few years any more than I did in the last eight years. If Congress sees fit to advertise to the world upon this question involving a vital matter that it has no judgment, no opinion, no conscience or no conviction until the President-elect nods, the Congress can do so. I will not be a party to it."

## EMIGRANTS CHEATED BY BOGUS TICKETS

Two Hundred and Fifty Europeans Swindled Out of Fare to America.

ARE VICTIMS OF FORGERY

Man Who Posed as Count Escaped in an Airplane; Caught in Hamburg.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Two hundred and fifty emigrants bound for America arrived at Cherbourg November 17 last to take a steamer for New York, only to find that the tickets in their possession were forgeries. After a wait of ten days at Cherbourg they finally reached America at the expense of the American Society for the Protection of Immigrants.

The man who swindled them, according to the Paris police, has just been arrested in Hamburg, Germany. His name is Andre Florian. The capture came after a pursuit covering most of the European capitals, in which Florian, a former French army aviator with a good war record, made use of an airplane, while the detectives had to be content with rail and water routes.

Florian, after he was demobilized, obtained an appointment with the American Society for the Protection of Immigrants. He was intrusted with the task of purchasing tickets and housing and feeding intending emigrants, and is said to have done good work for several months.

On November 15 Florian suddenly disappeared. The society officials, thinking possibly he had been murdered, requested the police to institute a search for him. Then, in a day of two, the emigrants turned up at Cherbourg with forged tickets. The police search was intensified, as it was evident that a swindling operation involving 200,000 francs had been carried out.

Coincident with the disappearance of Florian, a fast monoplane was missing from Villa Coublay. The next trace of Florian, according to the police, was found at Athens, where he had assumed the title of Count de Villa Minor, saying he was the nephew of Senator Quinquès de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris. He made a purchase of diamonds to the value of 45,000 francs, which he paid for in cash, then another purchase amounting to 500,000 francs, for which he paid nothing.

About this time he came to the conclusion that Bucharest was a better residential city than Athens and there he went. He remained for a short time and proceeded to Vienna. A few days ago Ambassador Quinquès de Leon received a telegram alleged to have been sent by a nephew in Berlin, asking him to guarantee the purchase of jewelry to the amount of 700,000 marks, which was described as "a bargain."

The Ambassador, having no nephew dealing in jewelry, informed the police. Before they could follow up the affair, Florian, the police say, was the "where he was arrested to-day."

When Isadore Cohen, customs inspector, was arraigned in the United States District Court last Tuesday on an indictment alleging graft, the arresting officer gave Cohen's address as 28 Shepard avenue, Brooklyn. In doing so he was mistaken. Cohen, the prisoner, lives at 824 Crescent street, Far Rockaway.

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## War Victims' Cry Ends Dancers' Pay Rise Hope

PARIS, Feb. 17.—"It is not time, when our widows, orphans and mutilated soldiers are inadequately looked after, to increase the pay of our dancers," exclaimed Deputy Maurice de Rothschild in the Chamber to-day, opposing the request of the Paris Opera House for an additional yearly subsidy of 700,000 francs. The Chamber refused to make the grant by a vote of 406 to 127.

AID OF EDITH CAVELL, CALLED SPY, ENDS LIFE

Heroic Belgian Woman of Similar Name Is Slandered.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Louise Telliez, who during the war belonged to the nursing organization headed by Edith Cavell, a English nurse executed by the Germans, committed suicide to-day, she having been called to appear before a magistrate to face charges of espionage and treason. It is alleged that she denounced several of her coworkers to the Germans in the days of the war.

Some of the Paris newspapers reported that it was Louise Thullier, a Belgian school teacher, who has received several decorations for her patriotic services and who also served under Edith Cavell, that committed suicide. According to despatches to the Havas Agency, Mrs. Thullier, who lives in Lille, was greatly affected to-day by the false report.

ADMIRAL BADGER TO RETIRE.

Has Headed Navy General Board Since Dewey's Death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, who has been head of the Navy General Board since the death of Admiral Dewey, will return to the retired list at his own request February 28. Admiral Badger retired in August, 1915, but his services were considered so necessary that he was retained on active duty with full pay by special act of Congress.

Admiral Badger's successor has not been named, but it was assumed that it would be Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers.

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## U. S. TO DEAL SINGLY WITH DEBTOR LANDS

Will Not Accept One Nation as Spokesman of Others in Settling Credits.

NO CANCELLATION HOPE

Administration May Make Formal Denial That Wilson Ever Approved It.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.

An authoritative statement was made to-day by Government officials that the United States will deal only with each individual nation which owes this Government money, and will not regard any one nation as the spokesman for the other debtor nations.

It was also intimated that officials of the Wilson Administration are becoming extremely irritated over continuous suggestions from Europe that President Wilson had either suggested or approved the cancellation of the allied debts to the United States. Authorities here stated that such a suggestion and it was suggested that if they continue a formal denial and explanation will be uttered.

In explanation of the President's attitude at Versailles on the question of allied debts, it was stated that he said the Powers ought to get down to a sound foundation and fix the amount of the German reparations, but not take Germany's working capital away from her and then call on the United States to furnish Germany with working capital and virtually pay Germany's indemnity.

One official, who is regarded as a competent authority on the final arrangements of the Versailles conference, to-day offered as the explanation of Great Britain's attitude on this subject that it was an effort to "draw a red herring across the trail." He said there was an increasing feeling of resentment over the fact that Great Britain acquired most of the spoils of the war, and that British spokesmen were apparently anxious to divert attention from this fact by emphasizing the burden imposed on Europe by the debt owed to the United States.

It was in this connection that the statement was made that no one nation would be accepted as a spokesman for the nations owing money to this country. It was explained that if Great Britain had underwritten the obligations of other allied countries to this country she might be justified in attempting to speak for all of them. Inasmuch as she did not do so, the United States Government feels that it should deal with each debtor nation entirely on an individual basis.

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With the name of McHugh as a guarantee, the sale which brings cretonnes and chintzes at 45c a yard and English printed linens at \$1.50 is an opportunity not to be missed.

3 EAST 48

BARGAINS IN BOOKS

During February

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681 Fifth Avenue  
Send for a Catalog

An advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD offers a real possibility of recovering your lost property.

Friday and Saturday

Happiness

Candy Club

Candy Treat

Through these week-end Club offers, more than a hundred thousand members of the Happiness Club have been added and are spreading the story of the goodness of Happiness Candy.

As this word-of-mouth praise of candy quality is the only kind of advertising that pays in the candy business, we continue to introduce our best standard numbers through the Happiness Club Plan.

This week we announce the introduction of our Chocolate Italian Creams, at sixty cents a pound, our Peanut Brittle at thirty-nine cents, and include again our forty cent Hard Candy "Radiant Mixture."

We expect everyone who likes Chocolate Italian Creams and Peanut Brittle to say that they have never tasted better candy at any price.

Chocolate Italian Creams

Our Regular Price 60¢

Peanut Brittle

Our Regular Price 39¢

Radiant Mix.

Pure Sugar Hard Candy

Our Regular Price 40¢

One pound box of

One pound box of

One pound box of

One pound box of

One pound box of



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Chocolate Italian Creams

Our Regular Price 60¢

Peanut Brittle

Our Regular Price 39¢

Radiant Mix.

Pure Sugar Hard Candy

Our Regular Price 40¢

One pound box of

One pound box of

One pound box of